noon in this city and unanimously elected Profes-

sor Harrison E. Webster, of Rochester University,

to the office. The election was received with great

enthusiasm by the students. The boys gave the

college yell until they were hourse, the college bells

were rung and revolvers and guns discharged.

The students held a college meeting and resolved

to "bolt" recitations for the rest of the week.

Professor Webster was in New-York to-day, but

when he was informed of his election he telegraphed

that he would arrive in this city at 10:40 p. m.

All the students were at the station to meet him.

President Wesster was put in a hack drawn by

four horses. The Union College Cadet Corps fired

a salute and the column, preceded by a bind and

a salute and the column, preceded by a band and drum corps, marched to the college, where an immense bonfire was kindled and speeches were made. The new president was graduated from Union College in the class of 1868. He accepted the position of tutor in natural history and physical geography, which he occupied until 1873, in which year he was made professor of natural history. Four years ago he resigned this position to accept a professorship at Rochessky University. He is the author of a number of works in natural history and stands high in the scientific world. His election is received with universal satisfaction by the resident alumni.

when he throws obstacles in the way.

for hoping that greater efficiency will be forth-

been entered.

THE DUTY OF A MINORITY. It is strange that some sensible men do not understand why it is distinctly the duty of Republicans in the House not to propose any revision of tariff at this session. The reason is that they have not power to get anything they may propose adopted in its completeness, and can only hope to see accepted by the House fragments of their plan which, taken by themselves, would be both mischievous and unpopular. That is the unavoidable embarrassment of a minority. The people have entrusted power to another party. The minority has no power to propose anything in the hope that it will pass without mutilation.

sugar schedule be considered. A large number of Republicans would be glad to have the duties on imported sugar entirely removed, with an adequate bounty to domestic producers. of sugar. Neither the bounty nor the abolition of duty on imports would be justifiable, nor acceptable to the people, standing by itself. Nay, more, the proposition as a whole would not be reasonable, nor likely to be approved, unless accompanied by other provisions as to the revenues and the expenditures of the Government which a party in power would be able to agree upon and to carry through, but which a minority cannot control at all. Let it be supposed that the Republicans in minority

propose the abolition of sugar duties with a bounty on sugar of domestic production; the majority then will have power to adopt either part of the proposition, even though no Republican may favor either part by itself, or to adopt the whole, and then to follow it with such lavish appropriations as to leave the Government without sufficient revenue. So of the duties on wools and woollens;

the minority might be disposed to restore the wool schedule of 1867, with such modifications as to make the law fit the existing state of trade, or it might be disposed to take off the duty on carpet wools, with careful provisions against the free importation of wool for other purposes, if such provisions are practicable, and with a change in the duties on products of such wool. In either case it would be absolutely within the power of the majority to pick out one fragment of the proposition, and to adopt that without the other, thus making the change grossly unjust and ruinous to important industries. Responsibility for the proposal would cling to the minority and could not be shaken off. A great many voters would never comprehend that the hurtful change for two or three years if there were promise would have been beneficial if coupled with of better things in the future; if there were other changes which the majority had refused | evidence that the authorities were doing their

The same in the tariff or the revenue laws. It has no power to prevent the adoption of any fragment itself the responsibility of proposing legislation. That responsibility, with the power party." The decision of the Republicans in the House is therefore perfectly justifiable. In further considering the various amendments to the pending bill, which they may conclude

doubtless govern their action. OPEN DISCUSSION OF THE TREATY. The Republican Senators have acted wisely in setting aside old-time precedents and voting for a public discussion of the Fisheries Treaty. This course has been repeatedly urged upon them by THE TRIBUNE, and has finally been followed, with only one dissenting vote. The Treaty has been openly discussed by the Dominion Parliament and no evil consequences have resulted. Publicity will be equally harmless and advantageous at Washington. It will exercise a restraining influence upon partisans on each side and will educate and inform the public on one of the great questions of the day. If the Treaty be rejected, as we hope and believe that it will be, England and Canada will know what are the motives and reasons for the Senate's non-concurrence. It will be much better to have the facts brought to light and the arguments publicly rehearsed than to leave England and Canada in the dark. Circumstances may arise when executive sessions are requisite, as in negotiations involving issues of peace or war when the text of a treaty has not been made public. In the present instance no such issues are at stake, and the seal of secrecy was long ago removed from the Treaty. An open debate turbance. But there is another side to be conis what public opinion, without reference to

party lines, urgently demands. The Democratic Senators were convicted of inconsistency when the test vote was taken on Tuesday on the question of opening the doors. They voted to a man against the proposition and momentarily defeated it. Leaders on that side have professed to be anxious to have the Treaty openly discussed. and have taunted their Republican colleagues with displaying reluctance "to twist the lion's tail" in open Senate. Secretary Bayard has been reported to be strengly in favor of publicity. The President himself, in submitting the text of the Treaty, recommended its impossible, to assist. Mayor Hewitt's treatment mediate publication, and thereby committed

value, payable to him, on that circumstance, as well as on his injured reputation.

the country. The Secretary has poured into this market everal millions of money, at a time when there vas neither any need for more nor any prospect that there would be such need for months to come. The consequence is that money has become undesirably cheap, and banks are glad to see part of it go out of the country. The belief that it will come back again if trade continues satisfactory is well founded. But any important shrinkage of crops this year, or an excessive speculation arresting purchases for export, would retard or check the sales of domestic products, and thus the return of gold. With no present or near danger to be feared, the policy of the Secretary nevertheless tends to weaken the monetary system for any future emergency.

Periodically there is war in Poughkeepsie and the region round about over the spelling of the " Du-t-chess" county's name. Shall we write it or "Duchess"? The question is at present devastating once happy homes along the Hudson and arousing the Numidian lion in the breast of disagreeing local journalists. "The Poughkeepsie Eagle" is for shooting all persons on the spot who attempt to suppress the "t," while "The Poughkeepsic News' treats it as a whole cargo of it was nce treated in Boston harbor-it tosses the "t" overboard.

Why " Dutchess"? " The Eagle" faction points primarily to the fact that the county received its name from the "Dutchess" of York in days prior to the Revolution. "Some people," this paper remarks, with a touch of asperity, " who have not known the origin of the name have imagined that the word had some connection with the Dutch, who first settled along the Hudson. . . Dutchess County was named by the English, and its name has no more reference to the Dutch than it has to the Chinese." "The Eagle" faction also pleads for the retention of "Dutchess" on the score of its antiquity. "Remove not the ancient landmark," they ery. "Dutchess" County was erected as early as 1689, and the venerable same should not give way to the upstart Duchess." "We have some people in county," exclaims "The Eagle," in its wrath against the vandals that threaten the old name, who would trade off their grandmother's wed-

Why "Duchess"? "The News" faction argue dictionaries. Webster does not give "Dutchess'

ose of snubbing it with the notice " see Duchess." It is a pretty little quarrel as it stands, and ought to furnish the debating societies along the Hudson with a capital literary subject. Unless both factions will agree to refer it for settlement to the State Board of Arbitration it is likely to

The recent Democratic State Convention in If the convention had expressed commendation of ferent thing.

"The President ought in some way to discourage General Black," is the counsel furnished by a friendly adviser in discussing the "Physical Wreck's ambition for the Vice-Presidential nomination. Concurrently with this comes the inforannoyed by Black's candidacy." Discouraging the Pension Commissioner, however, is no easy thing. He is not that sort of man. Nothing will discourage him except the refusal of the St. Louis Convention to nominate him.

"Boss" McLaughlin's organ thinks that the pposition to Governor Hill in the Democratic State Convention was of "no particular weight," and that there was "no practical point to be gained," or else his friends " could have elected him by a vote of three to one." This may not be especially consoling to the Governor, but it shows that the heart of the Brooklyn Ring Democracy still beats true to Hilk Whether the opposition to the Governor through the State is of any " particular weight" can best be determined after the convention which nominates the candidate for Governor is held.

England is called "The Mother of Free Trade." But she practises in one thing the severest protection the world has ever seen. While shouting Free Trade!" and calling us barbarians, she protects her ocean marine throughout Christendom in a most effective way-by aiding it bountifully from her treasury.

" I venture the remark," writes a correspondent of "The Cincinnati Enquirer," "that there never was a Democratic President of the United States who did not like a good article of whiskey." " The New-York World" copies this tribute to the unassailable orthodoxy of the line of Democratic Presidents, and places above it the interesting announcement that, "Grover believes in mellow rye." Ordinarily, the incident would attract no attention. That a Democratic Governor should veto a high-license bill or that a Democratic President should be partial to rye whiskey, does not surprise anybody. But it so happens that just as the public is informed that "Grover believes in mellow rye," an item appears in the papers stating that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Monroe County have been making Mrs. Cleveland a present of a microscope in recognition of her total abstinence principles. It is to be presumed that Mrs. Cleveland will not allow the President to use the microscope.

The United States Civil Service Commissioners, it is stated, will not claim in their long-delayed report that "all the expectations of the most sanguine friends of Civil Service Re form have yet been realized." That is plainly bility still exists, and it is brought nearer by a sufficiently modest way of putting it. Just every diminution of the available supply of what expectations have been realized, is not set forth. We take it that they are the expectations

urged. Its tendency is to bring nearer the danger of monetary disturbance. He has steadily increased the circulation of paper of various kinds, but has not correspondingly increased the stock of gold which the Treasury has at command. By depositing \$50,000,000 with banks, mainly at the chief centres of speculation, he has stimulated activity in speculative markets, but it was long ago pointed out that the increased supply at such points did not operate to increase industrial activity or production, or to help legitimate trade. Precisely the same difficulty exists with the use of the surplus in the purchase of bonds. The holders of bonds who are willing to sell get the money which the Treasury disburses. They are not as a rule able to employ the money received in new industrial enterprises or in enlarged legitimate trade, because the present comparative inactivity in these directions must eave unemployed a part of the funds usually devoted to them. At the chief financial centres, moreover, the demands of speculation are constant and very elastic, while the demands of legitimate trade and of industry depend mainly upon the situation in other parts of

DU-T-CHESS OR DUCHESS?

ing dress for a china image."

that "Duchess" being the present spelling of a Duke's consort, the name of the county should conform to it. They further hold that in this busy labor-saving age it is sensible to drop all unnecesary letters from words. They invite those whom t may concern to consult the current American at all. Worcester prints it merely for the pur-

rage for an indefinite period.

commended " in the fullest extent every effort which President Cleveland has made in the direcion of the reform and elevation of the Civil Service." It could easily do that without going counter to the established Democratic opposition to Civil Service Reform in general and in particular. every promise made by Mr. Cleveland in regard to the Civil Service, it would have been a very dif-

mation from Washington that "the President is

There has been a marked improvement in the editorial page of "The Evening Post" since it adopted the practice of reprinting choice extracts from THE TRIBUNE. With this adventitious aid our neighbor's page is becoming in spots strong, clean, dignified and patriotic.

weeks, forth. We take it that they are the expectations at the enemies of this reform. At least, nothing Bibby, Franklin Bartlett and J. Hampden Robb.

PLENTY OF ABUSES FOR THEM TO EXPOSE

the resident alumni.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CUSTOM HOUSE CIVIL SERVICE MATTERS. Senator Hale and the other six members of the special committee appointed by the United States Senate to investigate the operations of the Civil Service law in the Custom House here, will begin their labor in the Federal Building at 10 o'clock this me The line of inquiry that will be pursued to-day had not been fully seatled upon yesterday, but it is probable that Surveyor Beattie's department will be taken up this morning. It offers a particularly fruitful field for investigation, and if the members of the commit-tee succeed in unearthing one-quarter of the abuse that have been practised there they will have enough to keep them busy until the Pourth of July. Beattle glories in his utter disre-

gard of the Civil Service law. Another official that will receive special attention at the hands of the committee, possibly to-day, is Deputy Collector "Charley" Davis, of the Marine Livis The Treasury regulations declare that " whension. ever there are two or more members of a family in the service covered by the Civil Service Act, no other member of such family shall be eligible to appear to any of said grades." Davis draws \$3,000 a year himself. His son, as a clerk in the Civil Service Board, receives \$1,200. A brother-in-law, one Plough, is a clerk in the Marine Division at \$1,400 a year. Another brother-in-law, Captain Johnson, gets \$1,200 as a night watchman. A cousin by the name of Bishop is on the rolls as a clerk in the Storekeeper's Department at \$1,200 a year, and Division Inspector liubert's relationship to Davis is distant but

enough to enable him to draw \$1.460 annually. In all, it is said that the Davis crowd gets a good deal more than \$10,000 out of the service.

The members of the free-tigating committee are Senator Hale, chairman; Senators Chace, of Rhode Island; Manderson, of Nebraska; Spooner, of Wiscousin; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Blodgett, of New-Jersey, and Daulel, of Virginia. John B. Pine, counsel of the Civil Service Association, will take an active part in the examination of the witnesses.

THE COLD AND WET WEATHER SPOILED THE PARADE OF THE BROOKLYN SUNDAY-SCHOOL

MANY LITTLE HEARTS DISAPPOINTED

CHILDREN. The threatening weather interfered seriously with the annual parade of the Brooklyn Sunday-schools yesterday, and at one time it appeared doubtful whether the exercises would not be postponed entirely. It was decided, however, to hold the usual exercises in the churches which precede the march in the streets

and to dispense with the latter. It was the fiftyninth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, which includes all the Sunday-schools of the orthodox Protestant churches in Brooklyn, save those in the Eastern D strict and Greenpoint, which are separately organized and will not parade until June. But on account of the rain and cold wind fully half of the children expected remained at home yes-terday. The schools which had arranged to spend the day in Prespect Park, including such large ones as those of Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle and Dr. Cuyler's Lafayette Avenue Church, suffered the greatest disappointment. Instead of 12,000 children assembling on the greensward and singing their anniversary hymns and marching and countermarching amid rows of interested spectators, the most of them simply went to their churches and after brief exercises and refreshments dispersed. Half a dozen schools ventured

themselves under the t ceased and then left the Park. At the exercises held in about twenty-five churches yesterday afternoon the attendance was only half of what has been expected. The children sang the umns they had practised for "the occasion and then hymns they had practised for "the occasion and listened to addresses, Among the speakers were benator Warner Miller, Governor P. C. Louns of Connecticut, the Rev. Drs. Lyman Abbott, Edudson, G. H. Mandverville, C. L. Wells, W. L. Ilps, and R. R. Meredith.

DIVINITY STUDENTS GRADUATED. COMMENCEMENT DAY AT THE GENERAL THEOLOGI-CAL SEMINARY-TWO RESIGNATIONS.

The commencement exercises of the General Theologcal Seminary at Ninth-ave. and Twentieth-st. wen held yesterday in St. Peter's Church, in West Twentleth-st. Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts, officiated. In the chancel with him were Bishop Scarborough, of New-Jersey, who made an address; Bishop Pottes and Bishop Walker, of Northern Dakota. Many wellknown elergymen were present. Essays were read by William A. Brower, Edmund B. Smith and Frederick Skinner, members of the graduating class. Bishop Paddock presented diplomas to the following graduates: William S. Barrow, William A. Brewer, Archibald Codman, J. E. David, Henry B. Gorgas, George M. Irish, John C. Lord, William C. Malson, William F. Mayo, Henry Meissner, Yaroo M. Neeson, C. E. O. Nichols, harles C. Proflitt, H. H. Roche, F. N. Skinner, Edaund B. Smith, L. M. Van Bokkelen and G. H. Young.

After the service a luncheon was served and it was anounced that the Rev. Dr. William E. Eigenbrodt, Professor of Pastoral Theology and the Rev. Dr. amuel Buel, Professor of Systematic Divinity, had presented their resignations to the trustees on Tue and that the resignations had been accepted. Both are over seventy years of age and feel that they are are over seventy years of age and feel that they are too old to continue to discharge the duties of the professorships which they have filled for twenty-five years and seventeen years respectively. They will receive pensions for the rest of their lives. Their successors will not be appended until the october meeting of the trustees, at which time the new chapel will be consecrated.

WEST POINT GRADUATING EXERCISES. West Point, May 23.-Graduation day at the Military Academy this year will be Tuosday, June 11. The graduating hop will take place on the evening of the sth, and the annual meeting of the alumni at 3 p. m. of graduation day. The annual examination will begin on Friday, June 1. The programme of military exercises from day to day is as follows:

June 1-Siege and Mortar Battery Drill. June 2-Review of the Battalion of Cadets. June 4-Light Battery (Artillery) Drill. June 5-School of the Battalion (Infantry).

June 6-Sea Coast Battery Drill (Heavy Art.). June 7-School of Company and Battalion (Cavalry). June 8-Battallon Skirmish Drill (Infantry). Pontoon Bridge Building (Engineering). June 8-Balding (Engineering).

June 9-School of Soldiers Mounted (Cavairy).

Spar Bridge Euilding (Engineering).

Other excises include military signaling, practice with ballistic machines, use of sword and bayonet and military gymnastics, dates for which will be set at the proper

THE NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED. Washington, May 23.-At the convention to form a National Bar Association, the new constitution was adopted to-day. The man object of the Association is "to promote the unification of the laws of the various states which relate to matters in which the people of the United States have a common interest. The Association is representative, delegates being selected from the various bar associations throughout the country. Colonel James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, was elected president, and A. S. Worthington of the District of Columbia, and Judge John H. Doyle, of Toledo, Ohio, vice-presidents. The first annual meeting will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in August.

JOHN GUY VASSAR CONTALESCENT. Poughkeerste, N. Y., May 23 (Special).—John Guy Vassar, founder of the Vassar Brothers' Hospital, who has been seriously ill for several months, whose obituary was printed in several newspapers, was enough to-day to appear in his carriage on the fashion-able drive of the city. It is said that recently, while confined to his bed, he made \$150,000 in stocks.

Index to Advertisements. ecture & Meetings Legal Netices
Legal Netices
Marriages and Deaths
Musical Instruments
New Publications
Ocean Steamers urepean Adv's.... Steambeats.... Business Notices. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Amnsements.

BROADWAY THRATRE-S-The Queen's Mate.

BROADWAY TREATRE—S—The Queen's shale.
CASINO—S—Nadjy.
DALT'S TREATRE—S:15—Miss Rosina Vokes.
EDRN MUSEE—Lady Fencers.
GRAND OFEKA HOUSE—S—Dolores.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE———A Possible Case.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—S—The World Against Her.
POLO GROUNDS—4—Baseball
WALLACK S—S:15—The Lady or The Tiren.
STAR THEATRE—S—Breckmann's Monkey Actors.
STAR AVENUE THEATRE—S—Lights and Shadewa.
STH AVENUE THEATRE—S—The Still Alarm.
4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

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New-York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

> THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1888. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, was slightly better yesterday. = Frenchmen and other foreigners cannot travel in Alsace-Lorraine without passports. = Immense swarms of locusts are advancing upon Tiaret. - Chinese are being permitted to land at Melbourne; the Supreme Court at Sydney decides that the Government has no power to keep out foreigners === Massowah is again threatened by the followers of the Mahdi. === The Liberals gained an important victory at Southampten yesterday, their candidate, Mr. Evans, being returned to Parlia-

Congress.-The Secretary of the Treasury sub mitted estimates of \$50,000 fer. the completion of the Statue of Liberty. = Both branches in session. = Senate: The Riddleberger resolution was not pressed to a vote, and the Senate adjourned out of respect to the mem my of Mr. Sawyer's wife; the Committee on Agriculture favorably reported the Agricultural Department bill. == House: The Post-Office Appropriation bill went over without action, after a vigorous de bate; the Committee on Elections had a hearing in the contested case of Smalls and Elliott.

Domestic .- President Cleveland and his wife visited the Presbyterian General Assembly in Philadelphia === The programme prepared by Congressman Scott for the Democrats of Pennsylvania was carried through. === Two wrecks oc curred near Kansas City yesterday on the Hannibal and Wabash roads, killing four men and injuring several .== It is reported that Milton Young's filly Hypocrite, favorite for the Kentucky Oaks at Louisville, was poisoned before the race. — General Sheridan is reported to be much better; the reports of his illness have been exaggerated.

City and Suburban .- A fereman killed and four laborers injured by the falling of a house they were tearing down in John-st.; the contractor arrested. == The Rev. Dr. J. C. Joyce, of Cincinnati, elected a Bishop by the Methodist Con ference. === The Stewart will case adjourned until June 18. = Commencement exercises at the General Theological Seminary. - Funeral of the Rev. Dr. Morgan at St. Thomas's Church. == The Kansas City baseball team defeated the Brooklyn by a score of 7 to 3. - Winners at Gravesend: Cyclops, Wilfred, Gipsy Queen, Peg Woffing- to make. olonel Mann and King Crab. == C replied to the charges made against him by Congressman W. D. Kelley. = Coroner Levy and his jury in the case of Murray, the lineman, are angry at Mayor Hewitt and threaten to recall him to answer questions. - The Senate Committee to investigate Custom House Civil Service matters ready to begin to-day. ____ Stocks dull, generally lower, closing strong at about the lowest figures.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Rain, followed by warmer, fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 61 degrees; lowest, 53; average, 57 1-8.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The Liberals will be a good deal encouraged by their victory in gaining a seat for Southampton, where the Conservatives were confident of victory. At the last election in this division the Conservative majority was 697: now the Liberals win by 885 votes. This and the success in Mid-Lanark last month are a fair offset to Deptford and Doncaster.

After an interregnum of four years, Union College has elected a president who, there is every reason to believe, will accept the office. Professor Harrison E. Webster, being an alumnus of Union, is presumably familiar with the condition and needs of the college, and the enthusiasm which his election has aroused among the students and the alumni resident in Schenectady betokens that he will be a popular and successful presiding officer.

Commissioner Black's cherished boom for the Vice-Presidential nomination at St. Louis was 'not launched amid wild acclaims at the Illinois Democratic Convention yesterday. In fact it was left high and dry on the bank, the "Physical Wreck's" ambition not being even mentioned in the convention. If General Black counted on a brilliant send-off, he must be grievously disappointed But he will doubtless come up smiling and make sure that his "claims" are fittingly presented to the assembled delegates in St. Louis.

Senator Hale's committee will probably begin its work to-day with Surveyor Beattie's department. It couldn't begin in a better place. Mr. Beattie's appointment was especially obnexious to the members of the Civil Service Reform Association, and they have improved every opportunity to store up evidence against him. They ought to be able to make it decidedly uncomfortable for the Surveyor, whose political training was received in the school of which Hubert O. Thompson was the accomplished master, and who, as far as he dared, has employed in his present office the methods with which he is most familiar.

Coroners' inquests are often so farcical that when a coroner and his jury set about a careful inquiry, that promises good results, it is the duty of all good citizens to approve and, if of Coroner Levy and the jury who are seeking | the Democratic side to the policy of open disto bring out the facts about electric-light wire cussion. After all these professions of a sindangers is not to be defended. Nor are the cere desire for publicity, the Democratic Sen-

jurymen's threats about committing the Mayor for contempt worth serious consideration. But it would be a graceful act on Mr. Hewitt's part to go before the jury now and furnish all the information in his power. The coroner is only trying to ascertain the truth for the benefit of the public, and the Chief Magistrate of the city is not setting a good example

There have been so many complaints about the faulty and irregular mail service under this Administration that the chance to get some light on its shortcomings was eagerly welcomed in the House yesterday, when the Post Office Appropriation bill came under consideration. The bill calls for \$6,000,000 more than heretofore. To justify this increase there ought to be a marked addition of efficiency in the service, but the growing bad quality of the work done gives little ground coming. The indictment against the Department included three counts-extravagance, unfair discrimination and violation of the Civil Service principle. The defence put in was clearly inadequate. In truth, it failed to answer the specific points raised with anything like fairness or fulness. A plea of guilty on all the counts might almost as well have

To realize how important this is, let the

attempts to propose any other change whatever of its plan, though mischievous by itself, or to secure the adoption of other parts which would render the plan as a whole beneficial. Therefore there is sound reason in the claim that a minority has no business to take upon which alone can make it endurable, the people have entrusted to another party. The duty of a minority is not to propose, but to criticise, patriotically, candidly, cautiously, accepting what is worthy, resisting and defeating whatever is unworthy. It has no business to abandon that duty in the futile attempt to perform another which the people have refused to entrust to it. To the people themselves, if they ask why Republicans offer no bill, it is an absolutely sufficient answer, "Your votes entrusted that duty to the Democratic to offer and support, the same principles will

ators have placed themselves on record as financial policy, which The Tribune has often champions of executive sessions.

MR. IVINS AROUSED. Young Mr. Ivins is becoming obstreperous and he wishes that fact communicated to whom it may concern. His patience is utterly exhausted, and he has determined to submit no longer to assaults upon his character. He now gives notice that in his opinion attacks on him have the unfortunate effect of keeping virtuous and able young men out of the public service and that he will do something exceedingly harsh if he is again offended. What he will do he does not explicitly specify, but it is to be inferred from his manner that it will be something appalling. Heliogabalus smothered his foes in flowers, Philometer tickled them to death, but it is not believed that Mr. Ivins would be content with anything that did not involve the receipt on his part of pecuniary damages. He is not going to have virtuous young men kept out of the public service without being paid for it, and the scheme of retaliation that appears to attract him most is one that will set a monetary

If this is Mr. Ivins's idea, he should immediately sue himself for slander. If he has not told the truth about himself, he has an excellent case, clearly entitling him to punitive damages, and he ought to fix his claim at a sum large enough to bankrupt himself. Whatever other people may think, we know of no one who has actually accused Mr. Ivins except himself. He should secure from the public records the stenographer's notes of his testimony of August 9, 1886, before Mayor Grace, and at once take them to his counsel. He should tell the lawyer just wherein he used against himself "the false, wicked, malicious and defamatory language and words, to wit, and demand that an action be brought without delay. He should go further. He should appear before the next Grand Jury and obtain an indictment against himself, and he should have himself tried and convicted. If his testimony in that case is false, he has behaved toward himself in a way that entitles him to no mercy, and he should pursue himself to the bitter end. In such a fight he will experience the novel sensation of being cor-

dially supported by the press and the people. FIVE YEARS OF THE BRIDGE.

No great public work ever sprang into popular favor more quickly, or more quickly demonstrated that it was indispensable when once it had been put to use, than the Brooklyn Bridge, which five years ago to-day was opened with elaborate and fitting ceremonies. The people of our sister city who habitually make use of this splendid structure, look back to the years when ferryboats were the only means of crossing the East River in much the same way as the traveller upon one of our fast express trains thinks of the rumbling stage coach of the bygone age, except that in the former case the recollection of that which has passed away is much more vivid and personal. No expression is more common among the regular passengers on the Bridge railway than the exclamation, "How did we ever get along without it?" To return to the old order of things would be like going back to a dungeon from which one had slowly and painfully made

his escape. Yet the most ardent admirer of this magnificent highway swung in air must admit that the Bridge has continually thus far fallen short of accomplishing what it should have accomplished in transporting great multitudes of people between the two cities which it binds together. It is easy to see how the expectations of the projectors of the work have been exceeded and how the number of persons seeking to be carried has outgrown the facilities first provided. Crowding and Acconvenience could have been endured in patience best, and indications that the problem was fully understood and would be solved satisfactorily if in the power of men to do it Unfortunately, this has not been the case. The Bridge has been handicapped almost from the day of the opening by a big Board of Trustees that has been an incubus from which it could not deliver itself. Of regard for the public comfort there has been little, and at times it has seemed as if safety was a secondary consideration. It should be said, however, that the number of accidents on the Bridge railroad has been extremely small when the

number of passengers carried is considered.

Upon its sixth year the Bridge enters to-day under favorable auspices. A bill has been passed by the Legislature putting the control of the structure into the hands of a compact Commission, to be named by the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. From the present Mayors there is every reason to expect ap pointments that will give general satisfaction and the outlook is therefore particularly bright The only doubtful thing is whether the Governor will sign the bill. On this subject he is to give a hearing to-morrow, and we trust that the matter will be so presented to him that he cannot refuse his assent. Consistency alone should lead him to sign the bill, since the similar bill passed in 1885 was thrown aside by him simply because the amendments at the last moment were so blunderingly made that the measure was self-contradictory. The necessity of a change in the Bridge management the Governor then virtually admitted. The present bill was drawn by Mayor Chapin : it has the hearty approval of Mayor Hewitt and the members of his "Cabinet." The appointments are to be made by Democratic officials. If there is any politics in the bill, it surely is not Republican politics. Public sentiment is emphatically in favor of a change. There is practically no opposition-none that is worth serious consideration. Why, then, should Governor Hill hesitate to do his part in enacting a law that is certain to be productive of great good?

GOLD GOING OUT.

Gold begins to go out, and the superabundance of money at this point is so great that bankers regard the outgo as a benefit. Obviously it helps the money-lender to have less money available for borrowing in the market. The fact is that the volume of money in circulation is much greater than the country now requires, and the loss of a part of it should occasion no apprehension of present dissidered. The loss of part of the gold reserve, upon which the value of all the currency in circulation depends, is not exactly a matter of indifference. No disadvantage may result at present, or in the near future, and yet the consequences in the end may prove unfavorable. At some future time, when the value of the silver certificates and of the paper notes in circulation come to depend upon the reserve of gold immediately available, it will not help the country to have lost any of its gold reserve. The use of silver, paper and gold on equal terms has gone on so long that many people have entirely forgotten the possibility of a separation between them. But that possi-

gold in the Treasury. This is the one objection to Mr. Fairchild's PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Zerrahn will spend the summer on Cape Cod. That most un-English of Englishmen, Mr. Wilfrid

ing time" during a "period of depression."

Blunt, says that "there is very little political intelli-gence in England." Mrs. Lamar will go to the White Mountains this summer to avoid hay fever.

General Sheridan and staff will visit Boston on

June 4 to attend the anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. The King of Sweden was a failure in Algeria. The Arabs were disappointed at seeing him in the costume of an ordinary tourist.

Miss Julia Neilson, the young actress who has made such a successful entrance upon the stage under Mr. Gilbert's patronage, has done so under her real name. Mr. Stuart Robson has declared his intention to become an American citizen, at Judge Gary's Court,

Prince Alfred Bell, son of King Bell of Cameroons, has learned the trades of locksmith, joiner and ship-carpenter, and is now studying and working in the machine shops of the North German Lloyds at Bremer-

Mrs. James T. Fields has returned from the South to Boston, greatly improved in health.

At seventy-six Mr. Browning does not look to be nuch more than forty; nor act so. He goes everywhere and sees everything. Within a few days he went to the funeral of Matthew Arnold, to the Academy, the Grosvenor, and the New, to say nothing of numberiess "At Homes." Mr. Browning has no affectations. Unlike his friend and contemporary, Lord Tennyson, a slouch hat and long cloak in some country "palace of art" have no charms for him. London, the city of his birth, is his favorite dwelling place, al-though he will probably be buried by the side of his wife in the Florentine Cemetery.

The late Colonel J. R. Anderson, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Kentucky, never knew the taste of brandy or whiskey, and never tasted wine except at the communion table. He never used tobacco in any form. It is also said that he never was confined to his bed by sickness for a day during his whole life of nearly seventy years. His personal appearance was pleasing, and the expression of his countenance is well described as "glad and grateful." He was a life-long Democrat, but never aspired to office. The only official positions he ever filled were those of Mayor and Alderman of Bristol. He was a Mason in high standing and a Knight Templar.

Speaking of Sir Morell Mackenzie, a writer in "Life," London, remarks that few people except the initiated can have any idea of the arduousness of the duties which his position at the German Court imposes upon him. To all intents and purposes, the gifted specialist is a prisoner at the palace, for the confidence placed in his skill is so great that the Emperor and Empress cannot cudure the thought of his absence from their immediate vicinity; and when, in addition to his ceaseless attention, he is daily subjected to the most venomous and unmerited attacks, it can be easily understood how great is the strain, both mental and physical, to which he is exposed.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH FILLED WITH FRIENDS-THE BURIAL AT NEWPORT. By the time the bell in 8t. Thomas's Church began to tell the hour of ten yesterday morning, nearly every

FUNERAL OF THE BEV. DR. MORGAN.

seat in the building was occupied by members of the congregation and others who were there to pay a last tribute to the Rev. Dr. Morgan. The funeral procession formed at the rectory adjoining the church in Fifty-third-st., moved to the main entrance of the church in Fifth-ave., and passed up the middle aisle. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of six men. The procession was made up as follows: Daniel E. Hoag and George MacCulloch, wardens; John H. Watson, James C. Fargo, William H. Lee, Henry H. Cook, Joseph W. Harper, Hoswell P. Flower, Fessenden N. Olis and Frederic Gallatin, vestrymen; a long line of the clergy, surplicy l, with heads uncovered; Dr. Charles W. Packard, Dr. William H. Draper, tho Rev. Drs. Samuel Cooke, Jo n W. Brown, Morgan Dix, William R. Huntington, "Rodore A. Eaton, William E. Eigenboodt, Eugene A. Woffman and Isaac H. Tuttle, the Rev. Robert Lewiy and Professor Henry Drisler, pall-bearers; hishops Potter, Doane Drisler, pall-bearers; bishops Potter, Doane and Coxe; the new octor of St. Thomas's, the Rev. Dr. John W. ley Brown, and the officiating clergymen, the Vev. Dr. R. H. Starr, and the Rev. C. S. Treat; the 'smily and relatives of Dr. Morgan, and members of the Society of St. Thomas, a benevolent organization of thought to the church.

Among the seventy odd Jorgymen in the procession were the Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, rector of Trinity Church, Red Bank, and at one time assistant to Dr. Morgan; the Rev. Mr. Anteriell, the Rev. Dr. George Wildes, of Riverdale, J'rs. H. Y. Satterlee, C. C. Tiffany and W. S. Rain ord, Archdeacon Mackay Smith, the Revs. A. B. Car'er, J. B. Wasson, Newton Perkins, and E. Walpole Werren, the Rev. Drs. C. R. Swope, J. S. Shipman, D. F. Morgan, G. H. Houghton, and Thomas Gallaudet, and the Rev. Dr. Mottet.

As the funeral procession passed up the aisle Dr. Brown read the sentences beginning, "I heard a voice." to the Park, but found little enjoymen, and when the The choir sang "Sweet the moments rich in blessing." rain began to fall they bastened home or sheltered lesson was read by the Rev. C. S. Treat, and the com-inital partly by Bishop Doane, and partly by Bishop Potter. Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction and the service ended with the choir's singing "Oh, rest in the Lord."

The coffin was covered with black cloth. On the plate was the inscription:

REV. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas Church, New-York, Born December 21, 1816. Entered inte rest May 19, 1888.

A wreath of evergreens was wound around the lid, and many floral offerings in the form of crosses wreaths and crowns were placed near it, about the altar. The altar, pulpit and chancel were hung with black draperies. The body was sent to Newport, R. I. by the 1 o'clock train, to be buried beside Dr. Morgan's wife in the little cemetery of St. Mary's parish, South Portsmouth.

Among those present in the church were: D. O. Mills, George Kemp, Jacob Halstead, J. B. Newcombe John A. Gray, H. C. Fahnestock, George S. Scott, Russell H. Hoadley, Henry Ellis, William Rathbone, Henry Russell, George S. Morrison, William A. Camp. Dr. William A. Hammond, Dr. Leale, Dr. and Mrs. Thurman. Mrs. Thomas Mintford, William F. Manice, Mr. and Mrs. John Wolfe, F. W. Hurst, Salem H. Wales, William F. Malcom, Augustus Marsh, J. F. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jaffray, William S. Woodford, J. L. Pomeroy, W. S. Sheridan and George F. Dominick.

Newport, May 23.—The body of Dr. Morgan reached here this even ng. It was accompanied by the family and by the pali-bearers, seven in all. The bearers walked behind the hearse to Trinity Church, where the body will remain until morning, when it will be removed to St. Mark's Chapel in Portsmouth. R. I. where, in the adjoining churchyard, it will be buried.

GENERAL SHERIDAN MUCH BETTER. RECOVERING FROM THE FATIGUE OF A WESTERN

TRIP-HIS RECOVERY ASSURED. Washington, May 23 (Special).-Reports regarding General Sheridan's illness, which described him as ly ing at the point of death at his home in this city, are grossly exaggerated, though it is difficult, owing to the disinclication of members of the family, or those in a position to know, to give the exact facts, to say how serious the trouble is. It is known that the General recently returned from a trip out West, in the course of which he spent five or six consecutive nights in sleeping-car, which seriously interfered with his rest and upset his whole constitution. This may account, in part, for the stories which were set affoat to the effect that he had suffered from an apoplectic stroke Dr. Riley, of the Army, who attended President Cleveland, while suffering a year or two ago from rheumatism, is also in attendance upon General Sheridan

No information could be gained from him.

Colonel "Mike" sheridan said to night that his brother was very much better. From other sources, apt to be web-informed, it is learned that General sheridan is suffering from heart trouble, but there is no reason to doubt his complete recovery at an early don.

MENATORS HONOR THE MEMORY OF MRS. SAWYER Washington, May 23 (Special).-The funeral services of Mrs. Sawyer were held to-day at the home of Senator Sawyer. The large drawing-rooms were filled with personal friends of the family, including many Senators and their wives. The senate adjourned at 1 o'clock, paying for the second time in its history, this mark of respect to the memory of a Senator's wife. The first time was a little over two years ago, when the same tribute was paid to Senator Hawley's wife. The Rev. Dr. Leonard, rector of St. John's Church read the Episcopal service for the dead. Mrs. Sawyer will be buried at her home in Wisconsin. The family, with her body, left the city this morning for Oshkosh.

UNION CLUB OFFICERS ELECTED. The Union Club held its annual meeting last night, and ected eight directors for three years, beginning June 13. The younger members of the club, consisting of what is known as the "Uptown Party," proved to be strong. They ur in favor of the removal of the club to an uptown site and have been active in spitating their purpose for some The regular nominations for directors were William H. Appleton, Henry W. T. Mall, James O. Proud-